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FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:36:10 ON 19 NOV 2008

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 18 NOV 2008 HIGHEST RN 1073232-10-6

DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 18 NOV 2008 HIGHEST RN 1073232-10-6

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH July 5, 2008.

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REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stdoc/properties.html>

=> d his nofile

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:20:34 ON 19 NOV 2008)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:20:47 ON 19 NOV 2008

E US20040185347/PN

L1 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US20040185347/PN
SEL RN

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:21:06 ON 19 NOV 2008

L2 54 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (463-79-6/BI OR 10377-51-2/BI OR
105-58-8/BI OR 108-32-7/BI OR 108-88-3/BI OR 117-80-6/BI
OR 1192-62-7/BI OR 1193-79-9/BI OR 126-33-0/BI OR
127-63-9/BI OR 131651-65-5/BI OR 13243-65-7/BI OR
1330-20-7/BI OR 14024-11-4/BI OR 14283-07-9/BI OR
162684-16-4/BI OR 16851-82-4/BI OR 18424-17-4/BI OR
1889-59-4/BI OR 21324-40-3/BI OR 271-89-6/BI OR 27359-10-
0/BI OR 28122-14-7/BI OR 28452-93-9/BI OR 29935-35-1/BI
OR 33454-82-9/BI OR 35363-40-7/BI OR 3680-02-2/BI OR
37220-89-6/BI OR 39300-70-4/BI OR 4265-27-4/BI OR
4437-85-8/BI OR 462-06-6/BI OR 524-42-5/BI OR 5535-43-3/B
I OR 5535-48-8/BI OR 56525-42-9/BI OR 616-38-6/BI OR
620-32-6/BI OR 623-53-0/BI OR 623-96-1/BI OR 625-86-5/BI
OR 67-71-0/BI OR 693-98-1/BI OR 71-43-2/BI OR 7439-93-2/B
I OR 7447-41-8/BI OR 7474-83-1/BI OR 77-77-0/BI OR
7791-03-9/BI OR 80-05-7/BI OR 90076-65-6/BI OR 95-15-8/BI
OR 96-49-1/BI)
D COST
D SAV
ACT WEI27201/A

L3 STR

L4 45072 SEA SSS FUL L3

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L5          1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2 AND L4
           D SCA

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:23:10 ON 19 NOV 2008
L6          QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ELECTROLYTE
L7          299 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4(L)L6
L8          QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (LI OR LITHIUM) (2A) SALT
L9          13 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 AND L8
L10         QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  LI OR LITHIUM
L11         QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  WEIGHT OR WT# OR MASS##
L12         48 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 AND L11
L13         QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  0(W) (01 OR 02 OR 03 OR 04 OR 05 OR 1
           OR 10 OR 2 OR 20 OR 5 OR 50)
L14         15 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12 AND L13
           D KWIC 1-2
L15         QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  1 OR 2 OR 3 OR 5 OR 10 OR 12 OR 15
           RO 20
L16         15 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L14 AND L15
           D KWIC 1-2
L17         QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15(5A)L11
L18         13 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L16 AND L17
L19         2559243 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L13(3A)L15
L20         12 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L18 AND L19
           D KWIC 1-2
L21         QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (ADDITIVE? OR ADJUVANT? OR AUXILIAR?
           OR MODIF? OR AGENT? OR ELECTROLYTE) (S)L11
L22         7 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L20 AND L21
           D KWIC 1-2
L23         16316 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5
L24         5 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L23 AND L9
L25         1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L22 AND L24
           D SCA
           D KWIC
L26         5 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L24 OR L25
L27         6 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L22 NOT L26

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FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:18:59 ON 19 NOV 2008
L28         1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  4265-27-4/RN
           D SCA
L29         1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2 AND L28
           D SCA
           D RSD
L30         128811 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  333.200.32/RID AND C>8 NOT PMS/CI
           NOT (P OR SI OR M OR X)/ELS
L31         49612 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  333.246.11/RID AND C>8 NOT PMS/CI
           NOT (P OR SI OR M OR X)/ELS
L32         1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  120-72-9/RN
           D SCA
           D RSD
L33         577123 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  333.151.57/RID AND C>8 NOT PMS/CI
           NOT (P OR SI OR M OR X)/ELS

L34         3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L30(L)L6
L35         56 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L28
L36         1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L34 AND L35
L37         1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L35 AND L6
L38         3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L36 OR L34
L39         11604 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L31
L40         23 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L39 AND L6

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L41 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L31(L)L6
D SCA
D HITSTR
L42 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L40 AND L10
L43 6 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L40 AND L13
L44 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L43 AND L17
D KWIC
L45 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BATTERY
L46 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L40 AND L45
L47 7 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L40 AND L11
D KWIC 1-2
D KWIC 3-7
L48 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ELECTRO?/SC,SX
L49 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L40 AND L48
L50 8 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L38 OR L41 OR L42 OR L49
D SCA
L51 7 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L50 NOT 28/SC,SX
D HITSTR
D HITSTR L49

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:13:28 ON 19 NOV 2008

L52 577123 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L33 OR L33
D RN 250000 L52
L53 287124 SEA RAN=(,622795-71-5) ABB=ON PLU=ON L33 OR L33
L54 289999 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 NOT L53

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:16:50 ON 19 NOV 2008

L55 268046 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L53
L56 21187 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L54
L57 1158 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L55 OR L56) AND L6
L58 265 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L53(L)L6
L59 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L54(L)L6
D HITSTR
L60 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L58 OR L59) AND L10
L61 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L58 OR L59) AND L45
L62 21 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L58 OR L59) AND L11
L63 4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L62 AND L19
D KWIC
L64 5 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L62 AND L17
D SCA
L65 4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L59 OR L60 OR L61)
L66 5 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L64 NOT L65

=> fil hcap

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:36:12 ON 19 NOV 2008

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 19 Nov 2008 VOL 149 ISS 21
FILE LAST UPDATED: 18 Nov 2008 (20081118/ED)

HCAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC) reclassification data for the third quarter of 2008.

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d ibib abs hitstr hitind 139 1-3

L39 ANSWER 1 OF 11604 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:1337912 HCAPLUS Full-text
TITLE: Osmotic form for controlled release of active principles
INVENTOR(S): Nunes de Freitas, Miller
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Libbs Farmaceutica Ltda., Brazil
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 26pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2008131505	A1	20081106	WO 2008-BR121	20080424
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		BR 2007-1904	A	20070427

AB The present invention refers to a tablet-shaped osmotic release system providing, in a controlled way, active principles which solubility depends on the pH of the medium, simultaneously providing appropriate solubilization throughout the gastrointestinal tract. The pharmaceutical osmotic release system comprises of a pharmaceutical layer, which contains at least one active principle in a solid solution, a propelling layer, which contains at least one osmopolymer and at least one osmoagent, a semipermeable coating involving both layers, and at least one orifice in the semipermeable coating at the side of the pharmaceutical layer. An active principle contains PEG 6000,

carvedilol, hydrated ethanol, and Me cellulose. Mg stearate was added to the resulting granulate for compression.

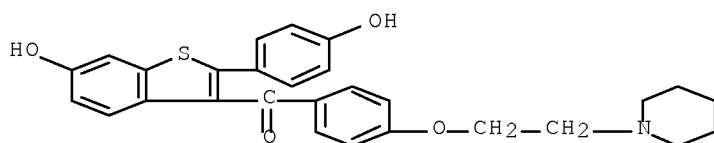
IT INDEXING IN PROGRESS

IT 84449-90-1, Raloxifene

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(osmotic form for controlled release of active principles)

RN 84449-90-1 HCAPLUS

CN Methanone, [6-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)benzo[b]thien-3-yl][4-[2-(1-piperidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 1

IT 52-01-7, Spironolactone 53-03-2, Prednisone 53-86-1,
Indomethacin 78-44-4, Carisoprodol 298-46-4, Carbamazepine
439-14-5, Diazepam 569-65-3, Meclizine 846-50-4, Temazepam
1665-48-1, Metaxalone 1951-25-3, Amiodarone 10238-21-8,
Glyburide 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 25812-30-0, Gemfibrozil
26807-65-8, Indapamide 41340-25-4, Etodolac 42924-53-8,
Nabumetone 49562-28-9, Fenofibrate 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole
67392-87-4, Drospirenone 75330-75-5, Lovastatin 76584-70-8
79794-75-5, Loratadine 79902-63-9, Simvastatin 81103-11-9,
Clarithromycin 83905-01-5, Azithromycin 84449-90-1,
Raloxifene 86541-75-5, Benazepril 90357-06-5, Bicalutamide
93479-97-1 98319-26-7, Finasteride 103577-45-3, Lansoprazole
104987-11-3, Tacrolimus 106266-06-2, Risperidone 111025-46-8,
Pioglitazone 114977-28-5, Docetaxel 120014-06-4, Donepezil
128794-94-5, Mycophenolate mofetil 134523-00-5, Atorvastatin
137862-53-4, Valsartan 138402-11-6, Irbesartan 139481-59-7,
Candesartan 144689-24-7, Olmesartan 146939-27-7, Ziprasidone
151096-09-2, Moxifloxacin 154598-52-4, Efavirenz 155213-67-5,
Ritonavir 159989-64-7, Nelfinavir 162011-90-7, Rofecoxib
163222-33-1, Ezetimibe 169590-42-5, Celecoxib 181695-72-7,
Valdecoxib 198904-31-3, Atazanavir

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(osmotic form for controlled release of active principles)

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR
THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN
THE RE FORMAT

L39 ANSWER 2 OF 11604 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:1310520 HCAPLUS Full-text

TITLE: Combination of progesterone-receptor antagonist
together with non-steroidal antiestrogen for use
in BRCA mediated diseases

INVENTOR(S): Hoffmann, Jens; Korr, Daniel

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer Schering Pharma Aktiengesellschaft,
Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 24pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

November 19, 2008

10/658,272

6

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2008128792	A1	20081030	WO 2008-EP3335	20080421
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
US 20080268041	A1	20081030	US 2008-105357	20080418
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			EP 2007-90082	A
				20070423
			US 2007-914385P	P
				20070427

AB The present invention relates to the combination of the progesterone-receptor antagonist
 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-17 β -hydroxy-17 α -(1,1,2,2,2- pentafluoroethyl)-estra-4,9-
 dien-3-one or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative or analog thereof,
 together with at least one non-steroidal antiestrogen and to the use of said
 combination for the prophylaxis and treatment of BRCA1- or BRCA2- mediated
 diseases. None-steroidal antiestrogens which can be combined together with
 the progesterone-receptor antagonist 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-17 β -hydroxy-17 α -
 (1,1,2,2,2- pentafluoroethyl)-estra-4,9-dien-3-one are for example is
 tamoxifen, raloxifene, droloxifen, toremifen, lasofoxifen, arzoxifen, GW5638,
 EM-800, idoxifen and basedoxifene.

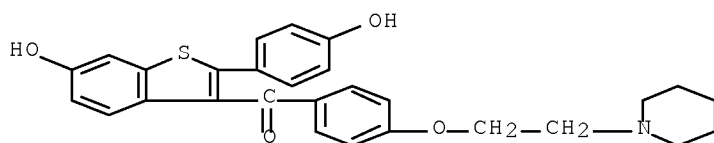
IT INDEXING IN PROGRESS

IT 84449-90-1, Raloxifene

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (combination of progesterone-receptor antagonist together with
 non-steroidal antiestrogen for use in BRCA mediated diseases)

RN 84449-90-1 HCAPLUS

CN Methanone, [6-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)benzo[b]thien-3-yl][4-[2-(1-
 piperidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 1, 2

IT 10540-29-1, Tamoxifen 84449-90-1, Raloxifene 89778-26-7

155701-61-4, GW5638 182167-03-9, EM-800

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)

(combination of progesterone-receptor antagonist together with
non-steroidal antiestrogen for use in BRCA mediated diseases)

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR
THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN
THE RE FORMAT

L39 ANSWER 3 OF 11604 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:1310244 HCAPLUS Full-text

TITLE: Complement factor D inhibitors for treatment of
age-related macular degeneration

INVENTOR(S): Romano, Carmelo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 7pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 20080269318	A1	20081030	US 2008-98527	200804 07
WO 2008137236	A2	20081113	WO 2008-US59556	200804 07

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY,
BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE,
EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN,
IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT,
LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI,
NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK,
SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC,
VN, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR,
HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE,
SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR,
NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ,
TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2007-914877P P

200704

30

AB The invention provides methods for identifying a patient at risk for developing AMD by identifying the presence of the Y402H polymorphism or other at risk variants in the complement factor H gene. The invention further provides methods for treating persons having AMD or at risk for developing AMD as a result of having the Y402H polymorphism or other at risk variants in the complement factor H gene.

IT 217099-44-0, BCX-1470

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(complement factor D inhibitors for treatment of age-related macular degeneration)

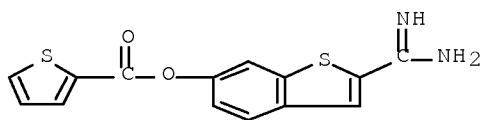
RN 217099-44-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Thiophenecarboxylic acid, 2-(aminoiminomethyl)benzo[b]thiophen-6-yl ester, methanesulfonate (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 217099-43-9

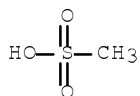
CMF C14 H10 N2 O2 S2



CM 2

CRN 75-75-2

CMF C H4 O3 S



INCL 514443000

CC 1-12 (Pharmacology)

Section cross-reference(s): 14

IT 217099-44-0, BCX-1470

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(complement factor D inhibitors for treatment of age-related macular degeneration)

=> d ibib abs hitstr hitind l51 1-7

L51 ANSWER 1 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:123479 HCAPLUS Full-text

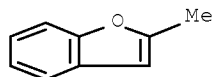
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:195298

TITLE: Nonaqueous electrolyte compositions for secondary batteries, and secondary lithium

batteries comprising them
INVENTOR(S): Kawashima, Atsumichi; Sakai, Hiroataka
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sony Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 28pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	
JP 2008021534	A	20080131	JP 2006-192366	200607 13
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				JP 2006-192366 200607 13

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 148:195298
AB The electrolyte compns. contain electrolyte salts, nonaq. solvents, sulfones, and aromatic compds. bearing benzene rings connected via atoms excluding carbon. The electrolytes do not cause expansion of battery packages upon high-temperature storage.
IT 4265-25-2, 2-Methylbenzofuran
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(nonaq. electrolytes containing sulfones and aromatic compds. for secondary (lithium) batteries)
RN 4265-25-2 HCAPLUS
CN Benzofuran, 2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal Energy Technology)
IT 101-84-8, Diphenyl ether 132-64-9, Dibenzofuran 132-65-0,
Dibenzothiophene 1120-71-4, Propanesultone 4265-25-2,
2-Methylbenzofuran 21806-61-1
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(nonaq. electrolytes containing sulfones and aromatic compds. for secondary (lithium) batteries)

L51 ANSWER 2 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:118597 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:382834
TITLE: Highly efficient and thermally stable organic sensitizers for solvent-free dye-sensitized solar cells
AUTHOR(S): Choi, Hyunbong; Baik, Chul; Kang, Sang Ook; Ko, Jaejung; Kang, Moon-Sung; Nazeeruddin, Md. K.; Graetzel, Michael
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of New Material Chemistry, Korea University, Jochiwon, 339-700, S. Korea
SOURCE: Angewandte Chemie, International Edition (2008), 47(2), 327-330

CODEN: ACIEF5; ISSN: 1433-7851

PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 148:382834

AB Two novel organic dyes, JK-45 and JK-46 for solar cells were synthesized. A solar cell based on the sensitizer JK-46 and a volatile electrolyte had an overall conversion efficiency of 8.60 %, whereas the conversion efficiency of a device based on the same sensitizer and a solvent-free ionic-liquid electrolyte was 7% - both devices were tested under AM 1.5 sunlight. JK-46 based solar cells with a solvent-free ionic liquid electrolyte exhibited an excellent stability under light soaking at 60° for 1000 h.

IT 1013404-93-7P 1013404-95-9P

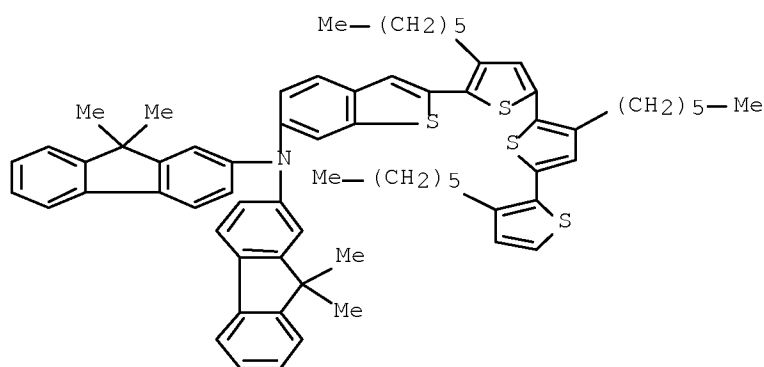
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation);

PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(in preparation of efficient and thermally stable organic sensitizers for solvent-free dye-sensitized solar cells)

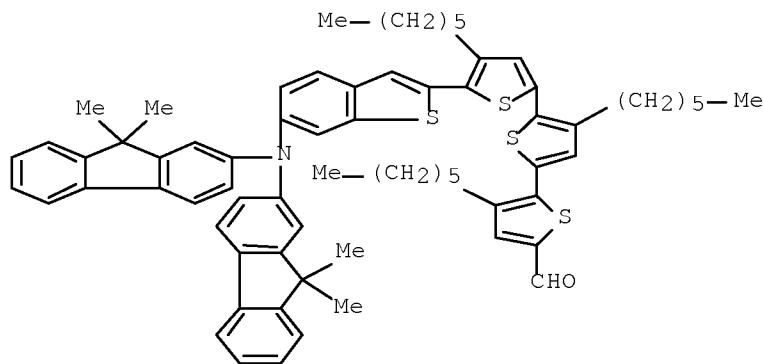
RN 1013404-93-7 HCAPLUS

CN 9H-Fluoren-2-amine, N-(9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl)-9,9-dimethyl-N-[2-(3',3'',4-trihexyl[2,2':5',2''-terthiophen]-5-yl)benzo[b]thien-6-yl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



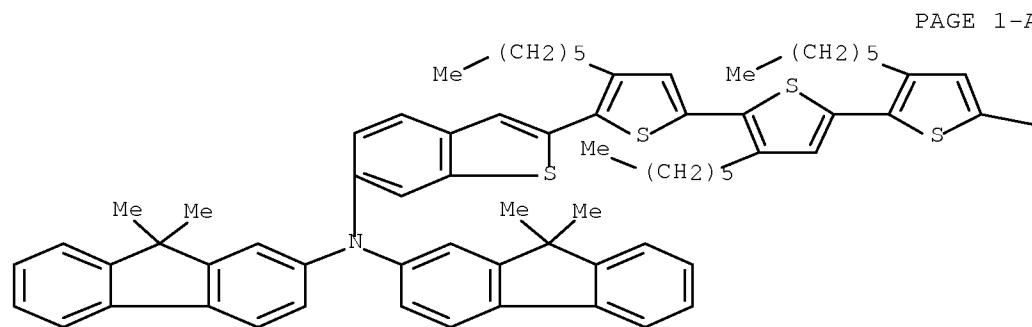
RN 1013404-95-9 HCAPLUS

CN [2,2':5',2''-Terthiophene]-5-carboxaldehyde,
5''-[6-[bis(9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl)amino]benzo[b]thien-2-yl]-
3,4',4'''-trihexyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

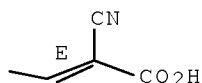


IT 1013404-97-1P
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation and use of efficient and thermally stable organic sensitizers for solvent-free dye-sensitized solar cells)
 RN 1013404-97-1 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-[5''-[6-[bis(9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl)amino]benzo[b]thien-2-yl]-3,4',4''-trihexyl[2,2':5',2''-terthiophen]-5-yl]-2-cyano-, (2E)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



PAGE 1-B



CC 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal Energy Technology)
 Section cross-reference(s): 41, 72
 IT 3978-81-2, 4-tert-Butyl pyridine 7553-56-2, Iodine, uses
 10377-51-2, Lithium iodide (LiI)
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (electrolyte containing; efficient and thermally stable organic sensitizers for dye-sensitized solar cells with)
 IT 593-84-0, Guanidinium thiocyanate 1632-83-3, N-Methyl benzimidazole 119171-18-5, 1-Methyl-3-propylimidazolium iodide 331717-63-6, 1-Ethyl-3-methylimidazolium thiocyanate
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (electrolyte containing; in use of efficient and thermally stable organic sensitizers for solvent-free dye-sensitized solar cells)
 IT 75-05-8, Acetonitrile, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (electrolyte solvent; efficient and thermally stable organic sensitizers for dye-sensitized solar cells with)
 IT 218151-78-1, 1,2-Dimethyl-3-propylimidazolium iodide
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (electrolyte; efficient and thermally stable organic sensitizers for dye-sensitized solar cells with)

IT 1013404-92-6P 1013404-93-7P 1013404-94-8P
1013404-95-9P
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation);
PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(in preparation of efficient and thermally stable organic sensitizers for
solvent-free dye-sensitized solar cells)

IT 1013404-96-0P 1013404-97-1P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or
engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation and use of efficient and thermally stable organic
sensitizers for solvent-free dye-sensitized solar cells)

REFERENCE COUNT: 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
IN THE RE FORMAT

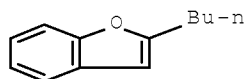
L51 ANSWER 3 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:753254 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:228183
TITLE: A nonaqueous electrolyte for lithium secondary
battery
INVENTOR(S): Kim, Jin-Hee; Kim, Jin-Sung; Hwang, Sang-Moon;
Paik, Meen-Seon; Kim, Hak-Soo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Samsung SDI Co., Ltd., S. Korea; Cheil
Industries Inc.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 33 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. -----	KIND ----	DATE -----	APPLICATION NO. -----	DATE
EP 1458048	A1	20040915	EP 2003-90262	200308 21
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
KR 2004080775	A	20040920	KR 2003-15749	200303 13
JP 2005108439	A	20050421	JP 2003-183239	200306 26
CN 1531134	A	20040922	CN 2003-155332	200308 27
US 20040185347	A1	20040923	US 2003-658272	200309 10
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			KR 2003-15749	A 200303 13

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:228183
AB An electrolyte for a lithium secondary battery includes lithium salts, a
nonaq. organic solvent, and additive compds. The additive compds. added to
the electrolyte of the present invention decompose earlier than the organic

solvent to form a conductive polymer layer on the surface of a pos. electrode, and prevent decomposition of the organic solvent. Accordingly, the electrolyte inhibits gas generation caused by decomposition of the organic solvent at initial charging, and thus reduces an increase of internal pressure and swelling during high temperature storage, and also improves safety of the battery during overcharge.

IT 4265-27-4, 2-Butylbenzofuran
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(nonaq. electrolyte for lithium secondary battery)
RN 4265-27-4 HCAPLUS
CN Benzofuran, 2-butyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

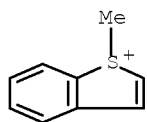


IC ICM H01M010-40
CC 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal Energy Technology)
IT 80-05-7, Bisphenol A, uses 95-15-8, Thianaphthene 117-80-6,
2,3-Dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone 271-89-6, 2,3-Benzofuran
524-42-5, 1,2-Naphthoquinone 625-86-5, 2,5-Dimethylfuran
693-98-1, 2-Methylimidazole 1192-62-7, 2-Acetylfuran 1193-79-9,
2-Acetyl-5-methylfuran 4265-27-4, 2-Butylbenzofuran
7474-83-1, 3-Bromo-1,2-naphthoquinone 13243-65-7,
2,3-Dibromo-1,4-naphthoquinone 16851-82-4,
1-(Phenylsulfonyl)pyrrole
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(nonaq. electrolyte for lithium secondary battery)
REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
IN THE RE FORMAT

L51 ANSWER 4 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:196110 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:278464
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 128:54971a,54974a
TITLE: Capillary zone electrophoretic separation of
sulfonium and thiophenium ions
AUTHOR(S): Valenzuela, Francisco A.; Green, Thomas K.;
Dahl, Darwin B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Western Kentucky
University, Bowling Green, KY, 42101, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Chromatography, A (1998), 802(2),
395-398
CODEN: JCRAEY; ISSN: 0021-9673
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Capillary zone electrophoretic separation of sulfonium and thiophenium ions
using phosphate buffer with tetrabutylammonium bromide at pH 2.5 was
investigated. Following their synthesis, 13 cations were synthesized and
separated by this procedure. The benefits of speed and resolution has shown
this method to be superior to that of conventional liquid chromatog.
separation procedures.
IT 45752-18-9
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(separation of sulfonium and thiophenium cations by capillary zone

electrophoresis)
RN 45752-18-9 HCAPLUS
CN Benzo[b]thiophenium, 1-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 80-4 (Organic Analytical Chemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 25, 72
IT 10504-60-6, Methyldiphenylsulfonium tetrafluoroborate 21529-86-2
24806-62-0 28444-03-3 29245-63-4 29245-68-9,
Methyldiphenylsulfonium 29829-18-3 29829-22-9,
S-Methyldibenzothiophenium tetrafluoroborate 33613-52-4
38347-35-2 45694-57-3, Dimethylphenylsulfonium 45752-18-9
45809-04-9 46184-88-7 62312-66-7 62357-68-0 63556-83-2,
Ethylmethylphenylsulfonium tetrafluoroborate 82135-73-7
124412-27-7 186956-53-6 186956-54-7 186956-65-0 186956-66-1
199342-33-1 199342-34-2 205535-66-6
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(separation of sulfonium and thiophenium cations by capillary zone
electrophoresis)
IT 1643-19-2, Tetrabutylammonium bromide
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES
(Uses)
(supporting electrolyte; separation of sulfonium and
thiophenium cations by capillary zone electrophoresis)
REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
IN THE RE FORMAT

L51 ANSWER 5 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:359297 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:2733
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 127:631a,634a
TITLE: Method for optically measuring chemical analytes
INVENTOR(S): Lakowicz, Joseph R.; Szmazinski, Henryk
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lakowicz, Joseph R., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 31 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No.
694,282, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	
US 5624847	A	19970429	US 1993-102806	199308 06
US 5648269	A	19970715	US 1995-403554	199503 14
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		US 1991-694282	B2	

199105
03

US 1992-822234

B1

199201
17

US 1994-186883

B1

199401
26

AB A system and method are described by which a photoluminescent ligand is added to a sample to be analyzed in the form of a photoluminescent probe having intrinsic analyte-induced lifetime changes. The method preferably employs phase-modulation fluorometry to measure the lifetime changes. Specific probes are disclosed for measuring various analytes, particularly ionic solutes including H⁺, Ca²⁺, and K⁺ in, e.g., blood. The probes disclosed include the seminaphthorhodafluors carboxy-SNARF-1, carboxy-SNARF-2, carboxy-SNARF-6, and carboxy-SNARF-X, the seminaphthofluoresceins SNAFL-1, carboxy-SNAFL-1, carboxy-SNAFL-2, and BCECF acid, as well as Na resorufin and resorufin acetate.

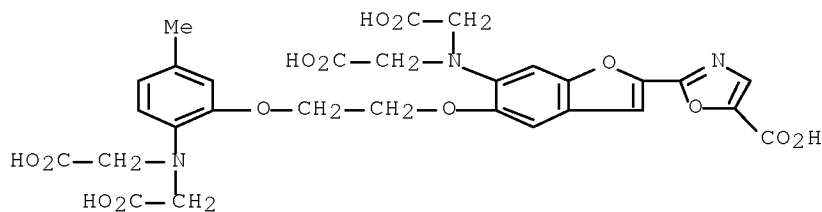
IT 96314-98-6, Fura-2 124549-11-7, PBFI

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES
(Uses)

(photoluminescent probes for determining electrolytes and pH)

RN 96314-98-6 HCAPLUS

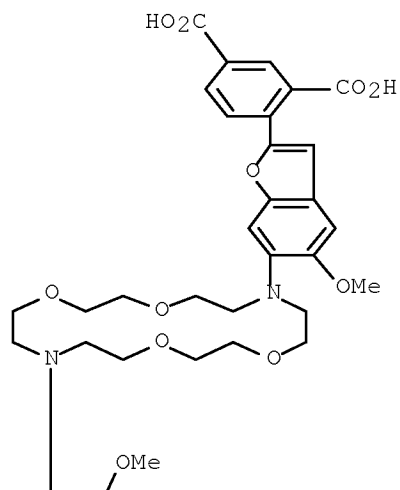
CN 5-Oxazolecarboxylic acid, 2-[6-[bis(carboxymethyl)amino]-5-[2-[2-[bis(carboxymethyl)amino]-5-methylphenoxy]ethoxy]-2-benzofuranyl]-
(CA INDEX NAME)



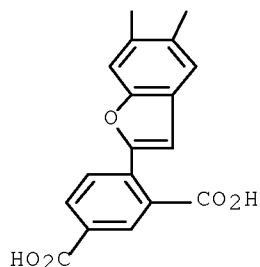
RN 124549-11-7 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid,
4,4'-[1,4,10,13-tetraoxa-7,16-diazacyclooctadecane-7,16-diylbis(5-
methoxy-6,2-benzofurandiyl)]bis- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



IC ICM G01N021-80
INCL 436068000
CC 9-5 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 73, 79
IT 1152-14-3, Resorufin acetate 34994-50-8, Sodium resorufin
73630-23-6, Quin-2 85138-49-4, BCECF acid 96314-96-4, Indo-1
96314-98-6, Fura-2 123632-39-3, Fluo-3 124549-11-7
, PBFI 126208-12-6, Carboxy-SNARF-1 131071-60-8D, derivs.
134344-20-0, Carboxy-SNAFL-1 138067-54-6, Calcium crimson
138067-55-7, Calcium green 138067-56-8, Calcium orange
146472-79-9, Carboxy-SNAFL-2 146506-67-4, SNARF-X 146523-21-9
146523-22-0 153967-04-5D, Seminaphthorhodafluor, derivs.
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES
(Uses)
(photoluminescent probes for determining electrolytes and pH)

L51 ANSWER 6 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:242552 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:46461
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 122:8725a,8728a
TITLE: Analogs of peptide YY and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): Balasubramaniam, Ambikaipakan

November 19, 2008

10/658,272

17

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Cincinnati, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. -----	KIND ----	DATE -----	APPLICATION NO. -----	DATE
WO 9422467	A1	19941013	WO 1994-US3380	199403 29
W: AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, FI, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, MG, MN, MW, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SK, UA, UZ, VN RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2157766	A1	19941013	CA 1994-2157766	199403 29
AU 9466214	A	19941024	AU 1994-66214	199403 29
AU 685803	B2	19980129		
EP 692971	A1	19960124	EP 1994-913965	199403 29
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CN 1124927	A	19960619	CN 1994-192277	199403 29
HU 73494	A2	19960828	HU 1995-2833	199403 29
JP 08510205	T	19961029	JP 1994-522278	199403 29
FI 9504559	A	19950926	FI 1995-4559	199509 26
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1993-38534	A 199303 29
			US 1993-109326	A 199308 19
			WO 1994-US3380	W 199403 29

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 122:46461

AB The invention provides analogs of PYY. The invention also provides compns. and methods useful for controlling biol. activities such as cell proliferation, nutrient transport, lipolysis, and intestinal water and electrolyte secretion.

IT 159619-68-8P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

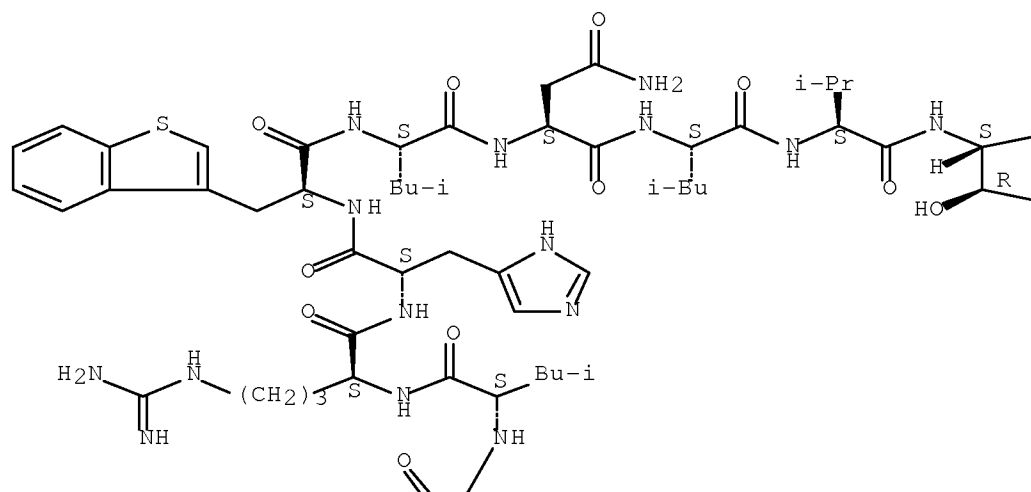
(effects of peptide yy on cell proliferation, nutrient transport, lipolysis, and intestinal water and electrolyte secretion)

RN 159619-68-8 HCAPLUS

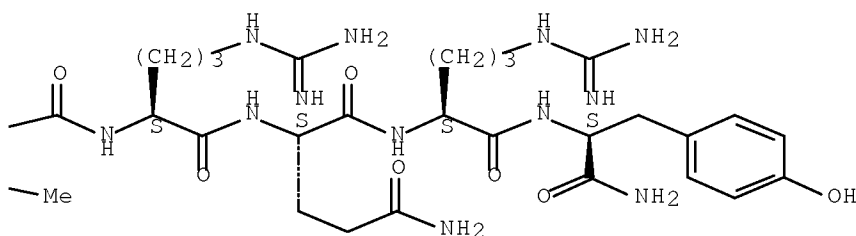
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-acetyl-L-alanyl-L-seryl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-histidyl-3-benzo[b]thien-3-yl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-asparaginyl-L-leucyl-L-valyl-L-threonyl-L-arginyl-L-glutaminyl-L-arginyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

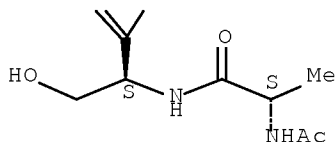
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



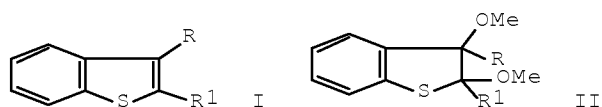
PAGE 2-A



IC ICM A61K037-16
ICS A61K037-02; C07K005-00; C07K007-00; C07K015-00; C07K017-00
CC 1-4 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 34
IT 81858-94-8P, Peptide YY 83589-17-7P, Neuropeptide Y (porcine)
130719-28-7P 151808-80-9P 151808-81-0P 151808-82-1P
151808-83-2P 151808-84-3P 151808-85-4P 151808-86-5P
151808-88-7P 159619-68-8P 159619-69-9P 159619-70-2P
159619-71-3P 159619-72-4P 159619-73-5P 159619-74-6P
159619-75-7P 159619-76-8P 159619-77-9P 159619-78-0P
159619-79-1P 159619-80-4P 159993-48-3P 160046-84-4P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU
(Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES
(Uses)
(effects of peptide yy on cell proliferation, nutrient transport,
lipolysis, and intestinal water and electrolyte
secretion)

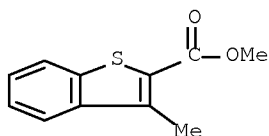
L51 ANSWER 7 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:5611 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90:5611
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 90:1037a,1040a
TITLE: Electrochemical oxidation of benzothiophenes
AUTHOR(S): Srogl, Jan; Janda, Miroslav; Stibor, Ivan; Kos,
Jan; Vyskocil, Vlastimil
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Org. Chem., Prague Inst. Chem. Technol.,
Prague, Czech.
SOURCE: Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical
Communications (1978), 43(8), 2015-23
CODEN: CCCCAK; ISSN: 0366-547X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI



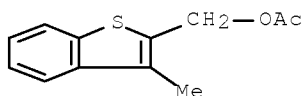
AB Electrochem. oxidns. of benzothiophene in MeOH at -30 to +20° yielded I (R = R1 = OMe), II (R = R1 = H) (cis-trans = 4:3) and 4,7-dimethoxybenzothiophene besides polymers when aqueous KOH was used as an auxiliary electrolyte; some other electrolytes gave only polymeric products, electrolytes containing Et4N- gave also small amts. of ethylbenzothiophene, and NH4Br also gave 2,3-dibromobenzothiophene. Electrooxidn. of I (R = Me; R1 = H, Me) gave the corresponding II as the only low-mol.-weight products. Electrooxidn. did not proceed with I (R = Me, R = CO2-) (III), and I (R = Me, R = CH2OAc) gave a mixture of the starting compound and III.
IT 3133-81-1 68451-97-8
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(attempted electrochem. oxidation of)
RN 3133-81-1 HCAPLUS
CN Benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylic acid, 3-methyl-, methyl ester (CA

INDEX NAME)



RN 68451-97-8 HCAPLUS

CN Benzo[b]thiophene-2-methanol, 3-methyl-, 2-acetate (CA INDEX NAME)

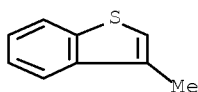


IT 1455-18-1 4923-91-5

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(electrochem. oxidation of)

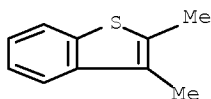
RN 1455-18-1 HCAPLUS

CN Benzo[b]thiophene, 3-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 4923-91-5 HCAPLUS

CN Benzo[b]thiophene, 2,3-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

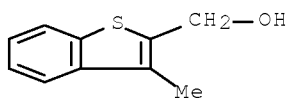


IT 3133-88-8P

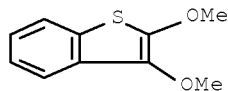
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation);
RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and electrochem. oxidation of)

RN 3133-88-8 HCAPLUS

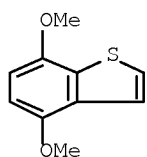
CN Benzo[b]thiophene-2-methanol, 3-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 68452-00-6P 68452-01-7P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 68452-00-6 HCAPLUS
CN Benzo[b]thiophene, 2,3-dimethoxy- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 68452-01-7 HCAPLUS
CN Benzo[b]thiophene, 4,7-dimethoxy- (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 22-5 (Physical Organic Chemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 72
IT 3133-81-1 68451-97-8
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(attempted electrochem. oxidation of)
IT 95-15-8 1455-18-1 4923-91-5
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(electrochem. oxidation of)
IT 3133-88-8P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation);
RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and electrochem. oxidation of)
IT 68451-98-9P 68451-99-0P 68452-00-6P 68452-01-7P
68452-02-8P 68452-03-9P 68452-04-0P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

=> d ibib abs hitstr hitind l65 1-4

L65 ANSWER 1 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:656655 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:134637
TITLE: Separation and investigation of
structure-mobility relationship of
gonadotropin-releasing hormones by capillary
zone electrophoresis in conventional and
isoelectric acidic background electrolytes
AUTHOR(S): Solinova, Veronika; Kasicka, Vaclav; Sazelova,
Petra; Barth, Tomislav; Miksik, Ivan
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry,
Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic,
Prague, 166 10, Czech Rep.
SOURCE: Journal of Chromatography, A (2007), 1155(2),

146-153

CODEN: JCRAEY; ISSN: 0021-9673

PUBLISHER:

Elsevier B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE:

English

AB Capillary zone electrophoresis (CZE) has been applied to qual. and quant. anal., separation and physicochem. characterization of synthetic gonadotropin-releasing hormones (GnRHs) and their analogs and fragments. Structurally related peptides were separated in conventional and isoelec. acidic background electrolytes (BGEs), pH 2.18-2.50. Best separation was achieved in isoelec. BGE composed of 200 mM iminodiacetic acid, pH 2.32. The effective electrophoretic mobilities, m_{ep} , of GnRHs in five BGEs were determined and four semiempirical models correlating effective mobility with charge, q , and relative mol. mass, M_r , (m_{ep} vs. q / M_{kr} , where k is related to the mol. shape) were tested to describe the migration behavior of GnRHs in CZE. None of the models was found to be quite definitively applicable for the whole set of 10 GnRHs differing in size (tetrapeptide-decapeptide) and pos. charge (0.91-3.00 elementary charges). Nevertheless, for the dependence of m_{ep} on q / M_{kr} , the highest coefficient of correlation, $R = 0.995-0.999$, was obtained for k close to the value 0.5 in all five acidic BGEs. This indicates that the most probable structure of GnRHs in these BGEs can be predicted as a random coil.

IT 943430-21-5P 943430-22-6P 943430-23-7P

943430-24-8P

RL: ANT (Analyte); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery);

ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation)

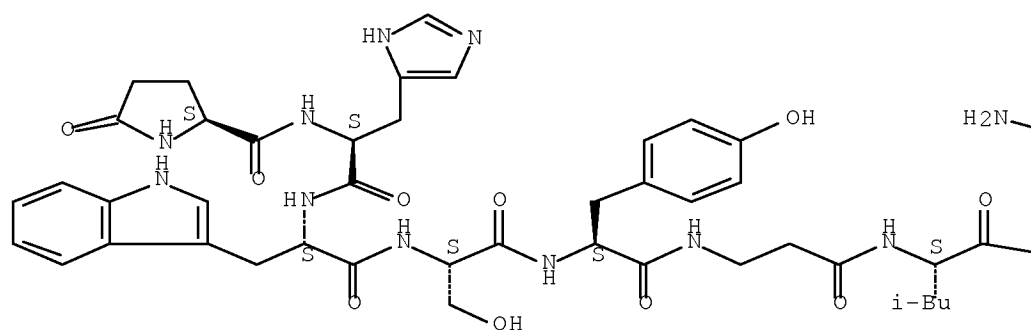
(LH-RH separation and structure-mobility relationship by capillary zone electrophoresis in conventional and isoelec. acidic background electrolytes)

RN 943430-21-5 HCAPLUS

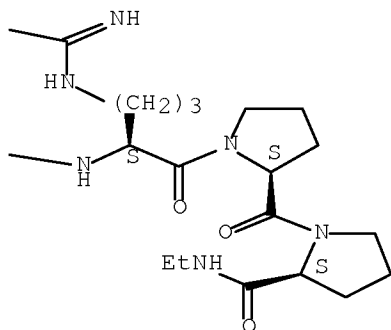
CN L-Prolinamide, 5-oxo-L-prolyl-L-histidyl-L-tryptophyl-L-seryl-L-tyrosyl- β -alanyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-prolyl-N-ethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

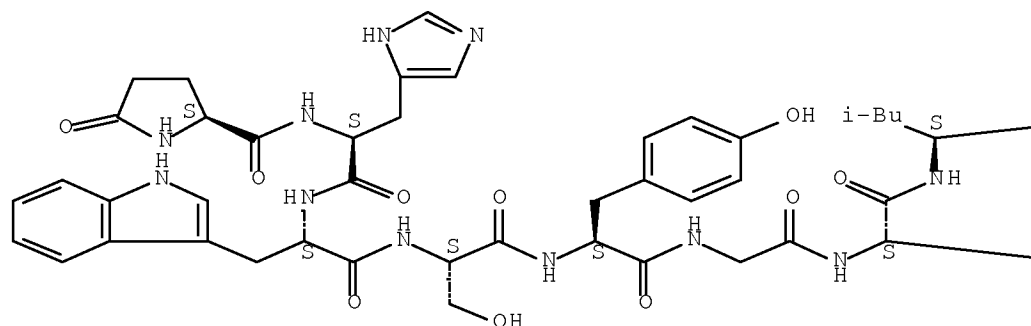


RN 943430-22-6 HCAPLUS

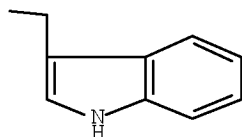
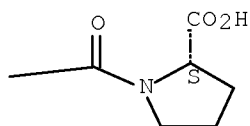
CN L-Proline, 5-oxo-L-prolyl-L-histidyl-L-tryptophyl-L-seryl-L-tyrosylglycyl-L-tryptophyl-L-leucyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

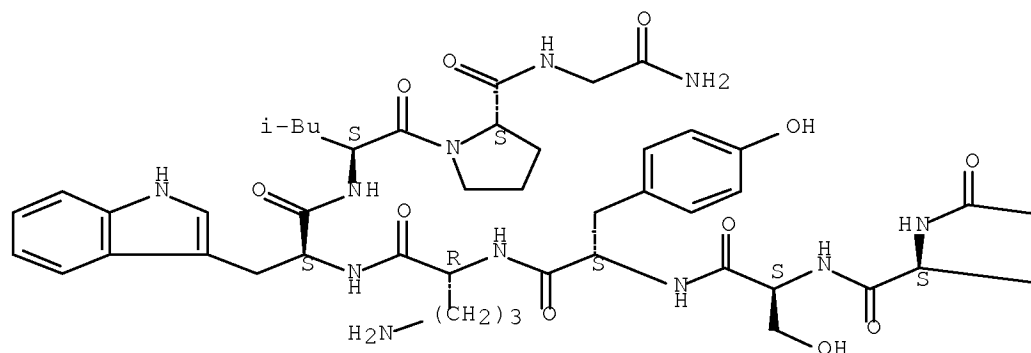


RN 943430-23-7 HCAPLUS

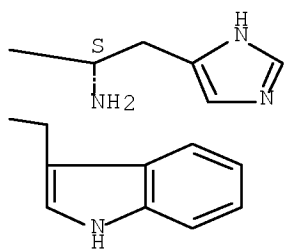
CN Glycinamide, L-histidyl-L-tryptophyl-L-seryl-L-tyrosyl-D-ornithyl-L-tryptophyl-L-leucyl-L-prolyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

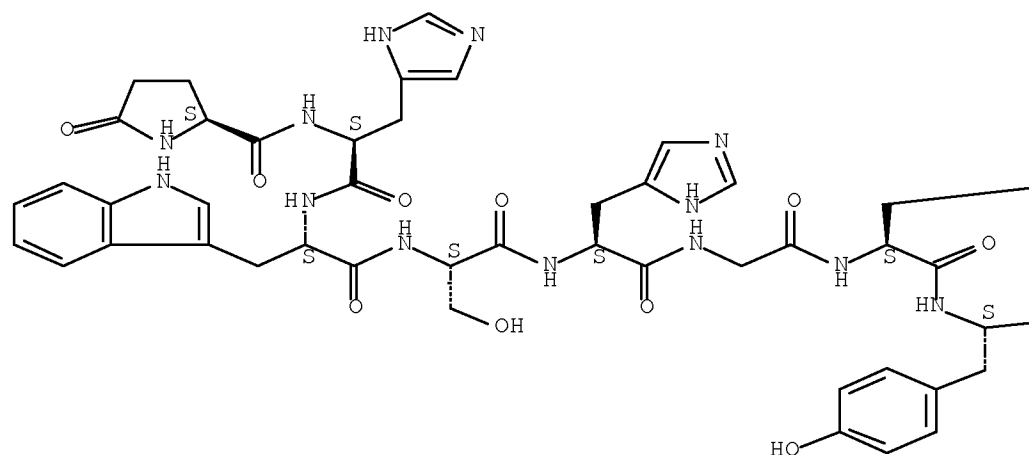


RN 943430-24-8 HCAPLUS

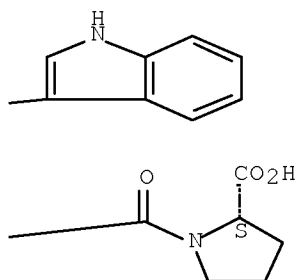
CN L-Proline, 5-oxo-L-prolyl-L-histidyl-L-tryptophyl-L-seryl-L-histidylglycyl-L-tryptophyl-L-tyrosyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



CC 2-1 (Mammalian Hormones)
IT 9034-40-6P, LH-RH 33515-09-2P, Human LH-RH 38482-71-2P
42497-28-9P, 1-8-Luteinizing hormone-releasing factor (swine)
47922-48-5P, Chicken LH-RH I 51776-33-1P 54905-47-4P,
1-7-Luteinizing hormone-releasing factor (swine) 77124-58-4P
86073-88-3P, Salmon LH-RH 943430-21-5P
943430-22-6P 943430-23-7P 943430-24-8P
RL: ANT (Analyte); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery);
ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation)
(LH-RH separation and structure-mobility relationship by capillary
zone electrophoresis in conventional and isoelec. acidic
background electrolytes)
REFERENCE COUNT: 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
IN THE RE FORMAT

L65 ANSWER 2 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1312261 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:68694
TITLE: Automated system containing polymer electrolyte

for delivery of drugs for treatment of disease
 INVENTOR(S): Cantor, Hal C.; Swartz, Kenneth H.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Trans-Dermal Patents Company, LLC, USA; Cantor,
 Scott A.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 133pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006133102	A2	20061214	WO 2006-US21762	20060605

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2005-687262P P 20050603

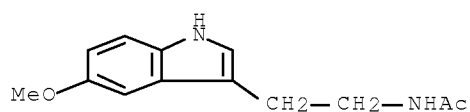
AB The use of an automated, controllable, and affixable pulsatile for treating diseases, having an automated controller for controlling the delivery of drug to a patient, an agent delivery reservoir containing an agent operatively connected to the automated controller, a reservoir controller operatively connected to the automated controller and the reservoir for controlling the delivery of agent to a patient, and a feedback control operatively connected to the automated controller for providing feedback with regard to the drug requirements of the patient for use in treating diseases. For example, mixture of polyethylene oxide (PEO) and primaquine was made by first dissolving 0.1 g PEO 0.1 g in distilled water 10 mL. The mixture was heated to 100 °C until dissolved. After cooling, primaquine 0.102 g was added and shaken on a Vortex mixer until dissolved. PEO-primaquine mixture 2.5 mL was added to the mold and the solution was allowed to dry at room temperature. A platinum electrode wire loop was inserted into the mold along with the PEO-drug mixture. Periodically, over the course of a week, the solution was topped off with more of the PEO-primaquine mixture until a total of 8.0 mL was added and dried. The result was a PEO-primaquine patch containing 80 mg of drug. After drying, the patch was coated with a silicone pressure sensitive adhesive (BIO-PSA 7-4602), to determine the device's permeability to the drug.

IT 73-31-4, Melatonin

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (automated system containing polymer electrolyte for delivery of drugs for treatment of disease)

RN 73-31-4 HCAPLUS

CN Acetamide, N-[2-(5-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)ethyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 57982-77-1, Buserelin

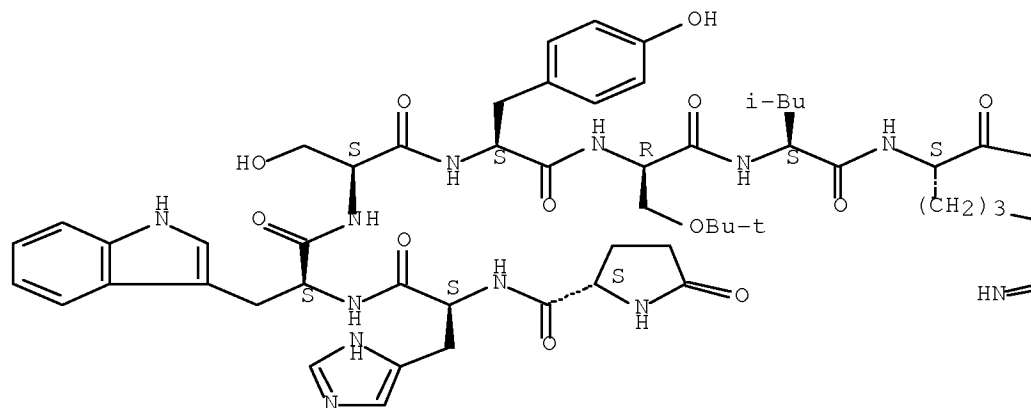
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(automated system containing polymer electrolyte for
delivery of drugs for treatment of disease)

RN 57982-77-1 HCAPLUS

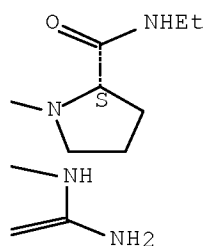
CN 1-9-Luteinizing hormone-releasing factor (swine),
6-[O-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-D-serine]-9-(N-ethyl-L-prolinamide)- (CA
INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT 73-31-4, Melatonin

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(automated system containing polymer electrolyte for
delivery of drugs for treatment of disease)

IT 7439-93-2, Lithium, biological studies 24305-27-9,

Thyrotropin releasing hormone 52232-67-4, Human PTH(1-34)
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use);
BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(automated system containing polymer electrolyte for delivery of
drugs for treatment of disease)
IT 54-11-5, Nicotine 90-34-6, Primaquine 9001-08-5 9016-00-6,
Polydimethylsiloxane 9034-40-6, Gonadotropin releasing hormone
25322-68-3, Polyethylene oxide 31900-57-9, Polydimethylsiloxane
57982-77-1, Buserelin
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(automated system containing polymer electrolyte for
delivery of drugs for treatment of disease)

L65 ANSWER 3 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:977382 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:360086
TITLE: Nonaqueous electrolytes for lithium
ion batteries
INVENTOR(S): Chen, Zonghai; Amine, Khalil
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The University of Chicago, USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 20pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 20060210883	A1	20060921	US 2006-373054	200603 10
WO 2006101779	A2	20060928	WO 2006-US8664	200603 10
WO 2006101779	A3	20070322		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2005-662056P P
200503
15

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 145:360086

AB The present invention is generally related to electrolytes containing anion
receptor additives to enhance the power capability of lithium-ion batteries.
The anion receptor of the present invention is a Lewis acid that can help to
dissolve LiF in the passivation films of lithium-ion batteries. Accordingly,
one aspect the invention provides electrolytes comprising a lithium salt; a
polar aprotic solvent; and an anion receptor additive; and wherein the

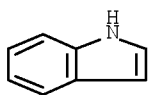
electrolyte solution is substantially non-aqueous Further there are provided electrochem. devices employing the electrolyte and methods of making the electrolyte.

IT 30851-79-7

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(nonaq. electrolytes for lithium ion
batteries)

RN 30851-79-7 HCAPLUS

CN 1H-Indole, ethenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



D1-CH=CH₂

INCL 429326000; 429329000; 429200000

CC 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal Energy Technology)

ST lithium secondary battery nonaq electrolyte

IT Lewis acids

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(anion receptor; nonaq. electrolytes for lithium ion
batteries)

IT Solvents

(aprotic, polar; nonaq. electrolytes for lithium ion
batteries)

IT Cyclophosphazenes

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(aryloxy compound; nonaq. electrolytes for lithium ion
batteries)

IT Secondary batteries

(lithium; nonaq. electrolytes for lithium ion
batteries)

IT Battery electrolytes

(nonaq. electrolytes for lithium ion batteries
)

IT 60-29-7, Diethyl ether, uses 79-20-9, Methyl acetate 96-48-0,
γ-Butyrolactone 96-49-1, Ethylene carbonate 105-58-8,
Diethyl carbonate 108-32-7, Propylene carbonate 109-60-4, Propyl
acetate 126-33-0, Sulfolane 141-78-6, Ethyl acetate, uses
616-38-6, Dimethyl carbonate 623-53-0, Ethyl methyl carbonate
7439-93-2D, Lithium, salt 39457-42-6, Lithium
manganese oxide 346417-97-8, Cobalt lithium manganese
nickel oxide (Co_{0.33}LiMn_{0.33}Ni_{0.33}O₂)

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(nonaq. electrolytes for lithium ion batteries
)

IT 78-19-3, 3,9-Divinyl-2,4,8,10-tetraoxaspiro[5,5]undecane 84-15-1,
o-Terphenyl 84-15-1D, o-Terphenyl, aryloxy compound 86-74-8D,
Carbazole, aryloxy compound 88-12-0, 1-Vinylpyrrolidin-2-one, uses
91-19-0, Quinoxaline 91-20-3, Naphthalene, uses 91-22-5,
Quinoline, uses 91-22-5D, Quinoline, aryloxy compound 92-52-4,
Biphenyl, uses 96-49-1D, Ethylene carbonate, diaryloxy compound
96-54-8, n-Methylpyrrole 101-84-8, Diphenyl ether 101-84-8D,
Diphenyl ether, diaryloxy compound 102-09-0, Diphenyl carbonate

102-09-0D, Phenyl carbonate, aryloxy compound 102-09-0D, Phenyl carbonate, diaryloxy compound 102-71-6, Triethanolamine, uses 106-92-3, Allylglycidyl ether 106-99-0, Butadiene, uses 108-32-7D, Propylene carbonate, diaryloxy compound 109-93-3, Divinyl ether 109-97-7D, Pyrrole, aryloxy compound 109-99-9D, Thf, aryloxy compound 110-00-9D, Furan, diaryloxy compound 110-86-1, Pyridine, uses 110-89-4, Piperidine, uses 110-89-4D, Piperidine, aryloxy compound 111-34-2, Butyl vinyl ether 119-65-3, Isoquinoline 120-72-9, Indole, uses 120-92-3D, Cyclopentanone, aryloxy compound 140-67-0, 4-Allylanisole 142-96-1D, Butyl ether, aryloxy compound 176-53-4D, Ethylene silicate, aryloxy compound 176-53-4D, Ethylene silicate, diaryloxy compound 287-23-0D, Cyclobutane, aryloxy compound 288-32-4, Imidazole, uses 288-32-4D, Imidazole, aryloxy compound 289-80-5, Pyridazine 289-80-5D, Pyridazine, aryloxy compound 289-95-2, Pyrimidine 290-37-9, Pyrazine 290-37-9D, Pyrazine, aryloxy compound 291-37-2D, Cyclotriphosphazene, diaryloxy compound 503-30-0D, Oxetane, aryloxy compound 614-99-3D, Ethyl-2-furoate, aryloxy compound 856-46-2, Tris(4-fluorophenyl) borate 930-22-3 1072-53-3D, Ethylene sulfate, aryloxy compound 1072-53-3D, Ethylene sulfate, diaryloxy compound 1072-60-2, 2-Vinyltetrahydrofuran 1095-03-0, Triphenyl borate 1109-15-5, Tris(pentafluorophenyl)borane 1118-58-7 1337-81-1 1917-10-8, Vinyl-2-furoate 3741-38-6D, Ethylene sulfite, aryloxy compound 3741-38-6D, Ethylene sulfite, diaryloxy compound 3893-03-6, 4-Methoxy-o-terphenyl 4177-16-6, Vinyl pyrazine 4245-37-8, Vinyl methacrylate 4370-23-4, 1-Vinyl-piperidin-2-one 4427-96-7, Vinyl ethylene carbonate 5009-27-8D, Cyclopropanone, 2-aryl derivative 5009-27-8D, Cyclopropanone, 2-aryloxy derivative 5009-27-8D, Cyclopropanone, aryloxy compound 6622-92-0, 2,4-Dimethyl-6-hydroxy-pyrimidine 6919-80-8, Tris(1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropan-2-yl) borate 7570-02-7, Divinyl carbonate 7791-03-9 10411-26-4D, Butyl carbonate, diaryloxy compound 11099-06-2D, Ethyl silicate, diaryloxy compound 12789-45-6, MEthyl phosphate 12789-45-6D, Methyl phosphate, diaryloxy compound 13537-32-1D, Fluorophosphoric acid, alkyl derivative, lithium salt 14265-44-2D, Phosphate, aryloxy compound 14283-07-9, Lithium tetrafluoroborate 14861-06-4, Vinyl crotonate 15896-04-5 16410-02-9, 1-Vinylaziridin-2-one 18358-13-9D, Methacrylate, aryloxy compound 19024-82-9, Phosphoric acid, trivinyl ester 21324-40-3, Lithium hexafluorophosphate 21994-23-0 23462-75-1, Dihydropyran-3-one 23542-71-4 24213-83-0, Pyrazine, 2,5-divinyl 29383-23-1, Vinylimidazole 29935-35-1, Lithium hexafluoroarsenate 30676-86-9, Piperidine, vinyl 30851-79-7 31094-36-7, Quinoline, vinyl 32766-52-2, Tris(1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)propan-2-yl) borate 32893-16-6, Methyl vinyl carbonate 33454-82-9, Lithium triflate 33879-62-8, 2-Vinyloxetane 34721-16-9D, Furoate, 2-aryloxy compound 34721-16-9D, Furoate, 2-diaryloxy derivative 35143-18-1 36885-49-1, Vinyl phosphate 37203-76-2, Ethyl phosphate 38888-98-1, Diphenylethane 41824-21-9D, Crotonate, aryloxy compound 41824-21-9D, Crotonate, diaryloxy compound 44414-27-9 44866-76-4 50337-14-9, 3-Vinylcyclopentanone 51222-11-8 53627-36-4, β -Vinyl- γ -butyrolactone 55849-58-6 61548-40-1, Anisole, allyl 65967-52-4 66166-61-8, 3-Vinylcyclobutanone 66281-01-4 66281-16-1 66956-76-1 72607-84-2, 2,4-Divinyl-1,3-dioxane 75454-86-3 77208-21-0 90076-65-6 104531-81-9 117823-03-7 121712-01-4, 1-Vinylazetidin-2-one 125812-49-9 132404-42-3 132843-44-8 139669-84-4 146355-12-6, Tris(pentafluorophenyl)borate 210834-28-9,

Tris(1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-phenylpropan-2-yl) borate
210834-35-8, Tris(2,4-difluorophenyl) borate 210834-37-0,
Tris(2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl) borate 210834-40-5,
Tris(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl) borate 210834-42-7,
Tris(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl) borate 244761-29-3,
Lithium bisoxalatoborate 247229-51-2 365458-32-8,
2-(2,4-Difluorophenyl)-4-fluoro-1,3,2-benzodioxaborole 365458-33-9
365458-34-0 365458-35-1 365458-36-2 365458-37-3 365458-38-4
365458-39-5 365458-40-8 402564-35-6,
2-(3-Trifluoromethylphenyl)-4-fluoro-1,3,2-benzodioxaborole
409071-16-5 557084-91-0 678966-16-0 856785-12-1 866947-06-0
891828-02-7 891828-03-8 891828-04-9 891828-05-0 891828-06-1
891831-48-4 897028-09-0 897028-10-3 897028-11-4 897028-12-5,
2-Amino-4-vinylcyclobutanone 897028-13-6 897028-14-7
897028-15-8 897028-16-9 897028-17-0 897028-18-1 897028-19-2
897028-20-5 897028-22-7 897028-23-8 897028-24-9 897028-25-0
897028-26-1 897028-27-2 897028-28-3 897028-28-3D, diaryloxy
compound 897381-31-6 897381-32-7 897381-34-9 897381-36-1
897381-37-2 897381-38-3 897381-41-8 897381-42-9 897381-44-1
897381-45-2 897381-46-3 897381-47-4 908587-13-3 908587-22-4
908599-70-2 908599-71-3 908599-72-4 908599-74-6 910038-86-7
910038-87-8 910038-88-9 910041-64-4D, aryloxy compound
910041-65-5D, diaryloxy compound
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(nonaq. electrolytes for lithium ion
batteries)
IT 7789-24-4, Lithium fluoride, processes
RL: REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)
(nonaq. electrolytes for lithium ion batteries
)

L65 ANSWER 4 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:246897 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:393035

TITLE: Separation of anti-tumor peptides by capillary
electrophoresis in organic solvent containing
background electrolytes

AUTHOR(S): Idei, Miklos; Kiss, Eva; Dobos, Zsafia; Hallgas,
Balazs; Meszaros, Gyorgy; Hollosy, Ferenc; Keri,
Gyorgy

CORPORATE SOURCE: Hungarian Academy of Sciences,
Peptidebiochemical Research Group, Semmelweis
University Budapest, Budapest, H-1088, Hung.

SOURCE: Electrophoresis (2003), 24(5), 829-833
CODEN: ELCTDN; ISSN: 0173-0835

PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Connections between the calculated and measured electrophoretic mobilities (μ_{ep}) determined by capillary electrophoresis as well as connections between the measured and calculated diffusion coeffs. of anti-tumor peptides have been investigated in background electrolytes (BGEs) containing different organic solvents (acetonitrile, methanol, ethanol and isopropanol). Comparison of the electrophoretic mobility (μ_{ep}) values revealed discrepancies between the measured and calculated values. However, no change in the migration order or selectivity could be expected from the calculated μ_{ep} values, variation of both properties was observed applying organic solvents as BGE modifiers. Exptl. determination of the diffusion coefficient suggested that the effect of the organic solvents is not restricted to the change of the BGE viscosity.

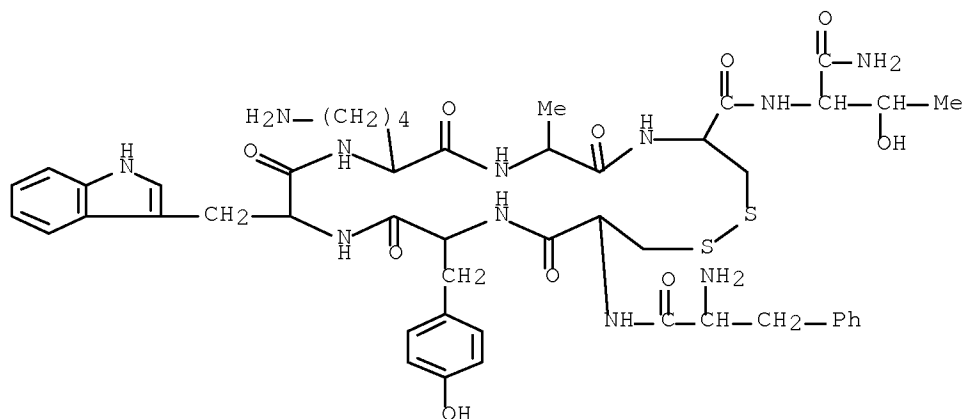
The reason for the discrepancy between the measured and calculated mobility values might be the possible conformation and/or solvation changes of the peptide caused by the different organic solvents.

IT 626250-16-6 626250-17-7

RL: ANT (Analyte); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study)
(separation of anti-tumor peptides by capillary electrophoresis in organic solvent containing background electrolytes)

RN 626250-16-6 HCAPLUS

CN L-Threoninamide, D-phenylalanyl-L-cysteinyl-L-tyrosyl-D-tryptophyl-L-lysyl-L-alanyl-L-cysteinyl-, cyclic (2→7)-disulfide (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

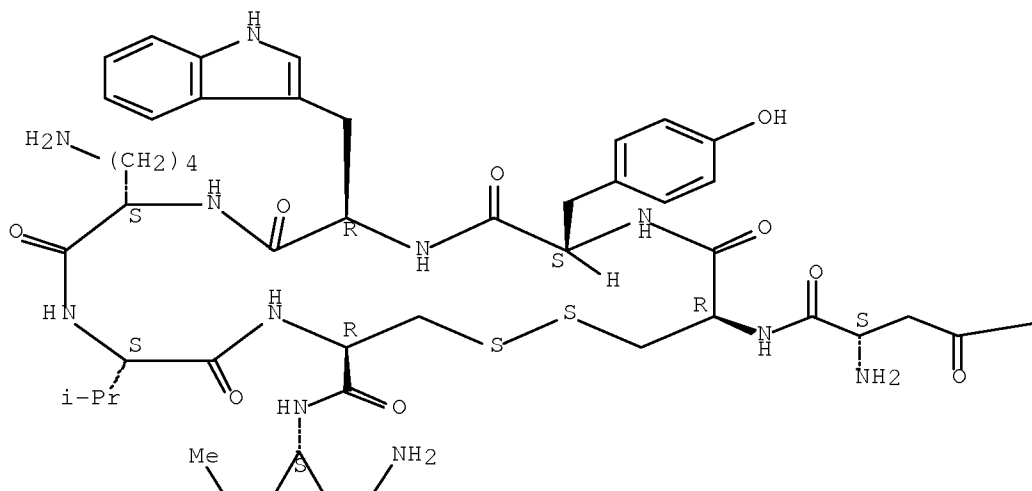


RN 626250-17-7 HCAPLUS

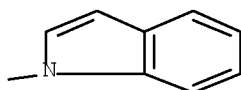
CN L-Threoninamide, (α S)- α -amino- γ -oxo-1H-indole-1-butanoyl-L-cysteinyl-L-tyrosyl-D-tryptophyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-cysteinyl-, cyclic (2→7)-disulfide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

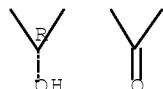
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



PAGE 2-A



CC 9-7 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 64
IT 99660-13-6 144500-17-4 147159-51-1 147159-62-4
626250-16-6 626250-17-7
RL: ANT (Analyte); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study)
(separation of anti-tumor peptides by capillary electrophoresis in
organic solvent containing background electrolytes)
REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d ibib abs hitstr hitind l66 1-5

L66 ANSWER 1 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:530527 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:98030
TITLE: Electrolyte solutions containing tryptophan for
electrolytic capacitors
INVENTOR(S): Kakimoto, Tadatake
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nichicon Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2004186485	A	20040702	JP 2002-352485	200212

04

JP 4030416

B2

20080109

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

JP 2002-352485

200212

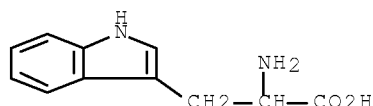
04

AB The title solns. are aqueous polyhydric alc. solution containing carboxylic acid or salt and 2.0-10.0 weight% tryptophan. Tryptophan as an additive gives the electrolyte solution inhibition of hydrolysis of electrode films with water in the solution even at high temperature

IT 54-12-6, Tryptophan
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(hydrolysis inhibitor; electrolyte solns. for electrolytic capacitors)

RN 54-12-6 HCAPLUS

CN Tryptophan (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM H01G009-035

CC 76-10 (Electric Phenomena)

IT 54-12-6, Tryptophan
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(hydrolysis inhibitor; electrolyte solns. for electrolytic capacitors)

L66 ANSWER 2 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:438202 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:38202

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 113:6461a,6464a

TITLE: Amino acids and inorganic ions levels in rat kidney

AUTHOR(S): Kim, Young Sun

CORPORATE SOURCE: Med. Coll., Cathol. Univ., Seoul, S. Korea

SOURCE: K'at'ollik Taehak Uihakpu Nonmunjip (1989), 42(4), 1133-41

CODEN: KTUNAA; ISSN: 0368-7015

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Korean

AB To clarify the role of amino acids as volume regulatory organic osmolytes, the levels of amino acids and inorg. ions were measured in normal, diuretic, and antidiuretic rat kidneys. The concentration of amino acids in normal rat urine was <0.2 mM/kg wet weight and the Cl⁻ levels and osmolality of the medulla were slightly higher than those of the cortex in normal rat kidney. In diuretic rats, the concns. of electrolytes and osmolality were markedly lower than in the control group. In the antidiuretic rat kidney, the concns. of electrolytes and osmolality were higher than in the control group. Of amino acids in normal rat kidney, the concentration of taurine, the highest one, was >4 mM/kg wet weight, and those of serine and glutamic acid were >1 mM/kg wet weight. The concns. of glycine and alanine in the medulla were higher than in the cortex. The concns. of amino acids of the diuretic rat kidney were generally low. The levels of aspartic acid, serine, glycine, and histidine did not show significant differences in the cortex, but in the

medulla their concentration was significantly lower than in the control group. In the antidiuretic rat, the concentration of amino acids was higher than in normal rat. Thus, serine, glycine, alanine, and leucine showed high concentration in the cortex, aspartic acid, alanine, and isoleucine in outer medulla and aspartic acid, serine, methionine, and isoleucine in inner medulla. Thus, amino acids in rat kidney may play a role as osmotically active organic solutes.

IT 73-22-3, L-Tryptophan, biological studies

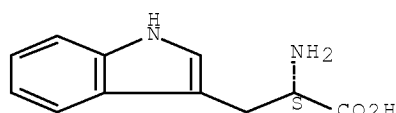
RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(of kidney cortex and medulla, electrolytes in relation to)

RN 73-22-3 HCAPLUS

CN L-Tryptophan (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



CC 13-6 (Mammalian Biochemistry)

IT 56-40-6, Glycine, biological studies 56-41-7, L-Alanine, biological studies 56-45-1, L-Serine, biological studies 56-84-8, L-Aspartic acid, biological studies 56-85-9, Glutamine, biological studies 56-86-0, L-Glutamic acid, biological studies 56-87-1, L-Lysine, biological studies 60-18-4, Tyrosine, biological studies 61-90-5, L-Leucine, biological studies 63-68-3, Methionine, biological studies 63-91-2, L-Phenylalanine, biological studies 70-47-3, Asparagine, biological studies 71-00-1, L-Histidine, biological studies 72-18-4, Valine, biological studies 72-19-5, L-Threonine, biological studies 73-22-3, L-Tryptophan, biological studies 73-32-5, Isoleucine, biological studies 74-79-3, L-Arginine, biological studies 107-35-7, Taurine

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(of kidney cortex and medulla, electrolytes in relation to)

L66 ANSWER 3 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:40895 HCAPLUS [Full-text](#)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96:40895

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 96:6681a,6684a

TITLE: Oligopeptide nutrient products

INVENTOR(S): Adibi, Siamak A.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: Belg., 11 pp.

CODEN: BEXXAL

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
BE 887941	A1	19810701	BE 1981-204118	198103

US 4340592	A	19820720	US 1981-227127	13
				198101
				26
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		US 1980-130309	A	198003
				14
		US 1981-227127	A	198101
				26

AB Aqueous solns. containing .apprx.1-20% by weight of di- and(or) tripeptides with glycine as N-terminal amino acid are easily assimilated by the circulatory system without neg. effects of hypertonicity. The aqueous solution can be an electrolyte, and the oligopeptides can be administered i.v. with other nutritional products, orally, or intragastrointestinally and are useful for patients with a diet restricted with respect to water. A typical mixture of tripeptides includes Gly-Leu-Leu [4464-35-1] 77, Gly-Ile-Ile [79672-12-1] 59, Gly-Val-Val [79672-11-0] 70, Gly-Thr-Thr [79672-10-9] 53, Gly-Met-Met [51529-33-0] 71, Gly-Phe-Phe [13116-21-7] 75, Gly-Lys-Lys [22677-63-0] 57, Gly-Trp-Trp [57850-28-9] 21, and Gly-Ala-Ala [6491-25-4] 367 mg/L water.

ICI A61, A23

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 18

L66 ANSWER 4 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:11447 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 82:11447

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 82:1805a,1808a

TITLE: Different effects of hormonal peptides and cyclic adenosine 3',5'-monophosphate on colonic transport in vitro

AUTHOR(S): Yau, W. M.; Makhoulouf, G. M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Div. Gastroenterol., Med. Coll. Virginia, Richmond, VA, USA

SOURCE: Gastroenterology (1974), 67(4), 662-7
CODEN: GASTAB; ISSN: 0016-5085

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The effect of peptide hormones and other small intestinal secretory stimulants on ion and H₂O [7732-18-5] transport by ascending and descending rat colon was investigated in vitro using a muscle-stripped everted open sac preparation. Net H₂O flux was measured gravimetrically at 30 min intervals for 150 min, each sac serving as its own control. H₂O flux rate was constant over the entire period and equal in ascending (15.6) and descending (14.9 μ l hr⁻¹ mg⁻¹ of dry weight) colon. Both segments responded identically to all test substances. Neither glucagon [9007-92-5] 10⁻⁵M nor pentagastrin [5534-95-2] 10⁻⁵M singly or in combination, had a significant effect on net water flux. In contrast, theophylline [58-55-9] 10⁻²M and dibutyryl cyclic AMP [362-74-3] 10⁻³M reduced net flux significantly by 23% (P < 0.01) and 38% (P < 0.01), resp. The greatest reduction was observed with ricinoleic acid [141-22-0] 2 + 10⁻³M applied to the mucosal side (71%; P < 0.01). Final concns. of Na [7440-23-5], Cl [16887-00-6], and HCO₃⁻ [71-52-3] and osmolalities in the serosal compartment were significantly different on addition of theophylline or cyclic AMP. These changes could be interpreted as a shift from Na to H absorption or an increase in NaHCO₃ secretion. The effects of theophylline and cyclic AMP paralleled their effect on ileal transport in other species. The effects of hormonal peptides did not; and for the rat, this appeared to be a true

species difference, probably unrelated to the insensitivity of the distal gut to secretory stimulants.

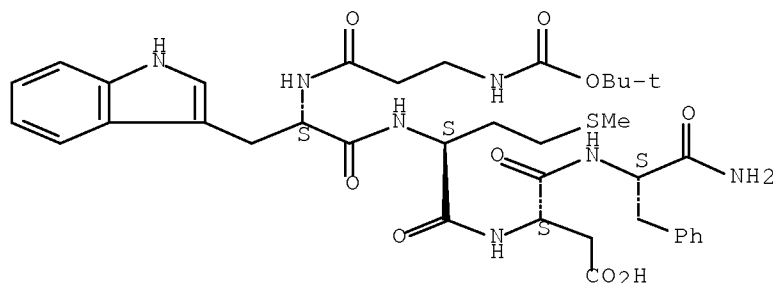
IT 5534-95-2

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(electrolyte and water transport by intestine in relation to)

RN 5534-95-2 HCAPLUS

CN 3-7-Cholecystokinin-7 (swine),
3-[N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]- β -alanine]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



CC 2-4 (Hormone Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 13

IT 5534-95-2 9007-92-5

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(electrolyte and water transport by intestine in relation to)

L66 ANSWER 5 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:54593 HCAPLUS [Full-text](#)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76:54593

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 76:8765a,8768a

TITLE: Effect of serotonin on the gastric mucosal barrier

AUTHOR(S): Wise, Leslie; Ashford, Leon; Ballinger, Walter F.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Washington Univ., St. Louis, MO, USA

SOURCE: Surgical Forum (1971), 22, 321-22

CODEN: SUFOAX; ISSN: 0071-8041

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

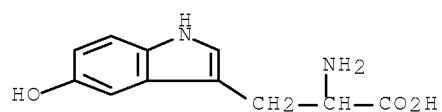
AB Treatment of dogs with gastric pouches with 20 mg 5-hydroxytryptophan [56-69-9]/kg body weight caused a net H loss of 1030 μ equiv/30 min with a simultaneous increase in Na [7440-23-5] concentration. The compound had no effect on potassium [7440-09-7] or chloride [16887-00-6] fluxes. Treatment of the dogs with serotonin (I) [50-67-9] showed no net H or Na exchange.

IT 56-69-9

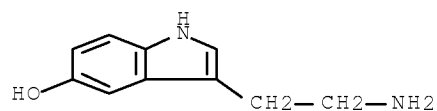
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(electrolyte transport by stomach in response to)

RN 56-69-9 HCAPLUS

CN Tryptophan, 5-hydroxy- (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 50-67-9, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(electrolyte transport by stomach mucosa in relation
to)
RN 50-67-9 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Indol-5-ol, 3-(2-aminoethyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 2 (Hormone Pharmacology)
IT 56-69-9
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(electrolyte transport by stomach in response to)
IT 50-67-9, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(electrolyte transport by stomach mucosa in relation
to)

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